

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO., Editors.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1864.

Gov. Vance and his Position.

Gov. Vance was inaugurated for his second term on Thursday last, before the two Houses of the General Assembly. On the occasion, he delivered a short address, and in that address he used the following language: "Elected without regard to party, I shall endeavor to know no man after the manner of partyism, except in so far as it may become necessary to distinguish between those who would forward and those who would thwart my principles and aims. My friends shall be the friends of my country; my foes shall be my country's enemies. There is one great danger, against which I earnestly pray our people to be warned—dissension, distraction, division of sentiment and aim, leading to civil feud, domestic violence and political death."

These are just, wise and noble sentiments. They are such principles as every honest man, every true patriot, and every sensible man can adopt without reservation. They are the principles on which the *Conservative* party went through its first political campaign; by which it professed to be guided when Gov. Vance was first a candidate. They were then promulgated from day to day in the journals which were the chief advocates of Governor Vance's election—all men were invited to vote for him as a no party candidate—and his first election, by so large a majority, was a testimony of the desire of the people to avoid the contentions of party, in the presence of the great contest for liberty then being waged. If political leaders fell from this high ground after the voice of the people was uttered, the people themselves did not. But when the last election came to take place, most of the journals representing the public opinion, renewed their advocacy of Governor Vance on the same broad basis of no partyism; and many, very many of these political leaders who are now leading the way through the virulence of party denunciation, to keep up party organization and proscription, would have never attained their seats in the Legislature, but for the assurances they gave of a liberal conservatism.

By the side of Gov. Vance in the maintenance of these patriotic opinions, this journal will take its stand: not with the advocacy of a partisan, but with that of an unselfish, disinterested patriot; and we would vainly invoke all our fellow-laborers with the pen to do the same. History ought to admonish us all that everything we all have, is embarked with the Confederacy. If that "come to grief," then war and misery will be the lot of all her people.

Gov. Vance well declares that "distraction and division of sentiment and aim among us, lead to civil feud, domestic violence and political death." If the French revolution was meritorious in its origin, it lost all claim on human sympathy because of the diabolical excesses into which it was run; and these diabolical excesses were the results of party division, growing out of slight differences, and fomented much by personal rivalries, enmities and jealousies. And what a course did the revolution run under these malignant influences! Until men and women, parties and societies were successively swallowed up in a common whirlpool of destruction, and France emerged from the fiery tempest "burned to a blister," but in no wise purified, ameliorated or improved, the first grand object of the revolution having wholly and signally failed. These are, or should be, solemn warnings. The history of this war to this time shows that men are possessed of like passions with those who have gone before us—are animated by like motives—and capable of like conduct—and may be the victims of like disasters. Why may we not all, then, turn aside from the fatal precipice before the leap be taken; and guiding one another, and being guided by true love of country, why may we not all walk in the broad road of our country's service, contributing each one his part to the success of our cause. If we would but do this, and "we should (then) be crushed by overwhelming numbers on the field of battle, we are guiltless of the unavoidable result." But we should not be "crushed." If our people, in the language of Gov. Vance, would "stand in solid column, and as our brothers at the front, in line of battle facing one way and together," our success would be assured, and forthcoming. If this people be ever overthrown, it will not be by the force of external violence, but by internal dissension and division. After the misfortune is irreparable, the penitence will be bitter, but unavoidable.

We will publish in a day or two, the Report of the Select Committee on the matter of Ex-Treasurer Court's administration of the Treasury Department, as called forth by certain allegations in the report of the present Treasurer.

It will be seen therefrom, that Mr. Worth was seriously in error in his statements—that no lack of diligence was found in Mr. Courts—that his management had been orderly, regular, methodical and correct; and this will take no one by surprise who is at all acquainted with the former Treasurer's admirable administrative ability. In the discharge of all his duties, whether as State Senator, Representative of his County, or Public Treasurer, he has ever been a faithful and able public officer; and his speech in the last Senate, which we regret not to have received a copy of, marks him as a devoted patriot and a fearless defender of the national cause.

General Hood.

We apprehend that the campaign in Tennessee has failed, but we have not surrendered to the conviction that any such disaster has befallen our army under Gen. Hood as the official despatches of Thomas, the renegade Virginian, indicate. It is noticeable that the despatches from Sherman's army, verily claimed eleven thousand prisoners at Savannah, and all Yankeeedom is rejoicing at this extensive addition to those whom they are now starving under bar and bolt.

The latest Yankee papers are boasting over a decisive victory gained by Stoneman over Breckinridge in West Virginia, wherein it is said that "Stoneman gave Breckinridge a clearing out—killing, wounding and capturing a large number, and capturing most of his artillery." The truth has just reached us through the official despatch of Gen. Lee, published to-day, that the "saddle is on the other horse." After a fight of two days, Breckinridge "cleared out" Stoneman, or some one else. The enemy in their retreat, paused long enough at *Saltillo* to do some little damage, which Gen. Lee says will be repaired in a short time, and then they effectually "cleared out" and were marching for Kentucky, in full haste. With these evidences of Yankee proficiency in "clearing out" the truth, we shall wait to hear through our own sources the actual extent of Hood's reverse.

Now and Then.

The *Richmond Sentinel* very properly rebukes the spirit of fault-finding that many of our press and people are wont to indulge, the moment any untoward event happens to our arms, while but a day or two before, all were exultant and confident of success. The case of Hood's movements are instanced. A few days since and our papers were all elated with the prospect in Tennessee. All was good humor and bright prophecy. News of defeat has come, and encumbrance has given place to an unsparing censure that scorns consistency, and disdains to wait for explanations or ever accredited facts before unobscuring its denunciations. We are pained to observe among these exhibitions the following yesterday's *Whig*:

"The Confederacy has three great Generals of the highest rank. Each of them has shown himself equal to every emergency. * * * But only one of these great Generals, it seems, finds favor. The other two are proscribed, never placed where they can be of any great service. * * * The people are suffering prodigiously from this decision. But no matter! It is the royal decree!"

Now, the fact is, says the *Sentinel*, that Gen. Beauregard commands Hood, (whom the *Whig* severely criticizes,) and but very recently was with and commanded his army. He left there of his own accord, and only because he thought he could be of greater service in operating against Sherman. It was only by passing over these signals, moon-day facts, that the *Whig* could represent the President as proscribing Gen. Beauregard. "But no matter." It might thereby render him odious to the people, and weaken their confidence at a time when, for the public interests, he needs it most. "The people are suffering prodigiously" from such factiousness.

Grant's Movements.

Grant, having at the commencement of the campaign, tried the effect of concentration, and failed, is now operating by means of raids in several directions at the same time. One has just come to grief in the valley, and a second at Gordonsville; another in Alabama, and also the one in Southwestern Virginia. We learn from the *Petersburg Express* that a raiding column, composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery, has started off in the direction of Weldon, from Suffolk, no doubt to operate as a diversion in favor of the naval expedition against Wilmington.

New Advertisements.

See Notice of Tucker, Andrews & Co., Sale of Valuable Servants, &c., January 4th. Sale of Negroes at Warrenton, by W. W. Best, Agent.

Dwelling for Rent in Louisville, by A. D. Williams.

Wm. E. Clarke advertises Trunk Lost or Stolen.

Overseer Wanted by H. K. Burgwyn.

\$50 Reward for Runaway, by W. J. Hawkins.

Miss Mangum's School, Orange county.

Executrix's Notice—Mary A. Moore.

Female Teacher Wanted by W. H. Ponton.

See Iron Notice.

Negroes for Hire—C. B. Root.

The Ladies will not fail to see Kinsey & Ware's Hoop Skirt advertisement.

DEATH OF AUGUSTINE SHEPPARD, Esq.—We regret to learn from the *Wadesboro Argus*, that this venerable citizen departed this life a few days since, at the advanced age of 76 years.

Having printed no Daily yesterday, we furnish our Tri-Weekly subscribers with this morning's issue of our Daily.

The Raid on the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad.

CHARLESTON, December 22, 1863. To Gen. S. Cooper: On the 16th inst., the enemy, eight hundred strong, occupied Pollard. After burning the Government and railroad buildings, they retired in the direction they came.

They were pursued thirty miles, losing a portion of their transportation, baggage and supplies, and leaving many dead negro troops on the road.

Our force, commanded by General Liddell, acted with spirit and gallantry.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

From Wilmington.

We give below the accounts we have received from the Wilmington papers and by Telegraph, of the attacks upon Fort Fisher, below Wilmington. The Wilmington *Carolinian* of the 25th, says:

FROM THE PORTS—THE ATTACK BEGUN.

As we write, 2 o'clock, P. M., 24th inst., the booming of cannon can be heard in the distance, the fight having fairly opened at Fort Fisher. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the enemy's fleet, consisting of 60 vessels were drawn up in line of battle in front of the Fort—the iron clads numbering— in front. The firing commenced at twenty minutes to 1 o'clock. Heavy firing rapidly and at long range. Our troops at Fort Fisher are commanded by Col. Lamb, a gallant officer who will do his duty, and one in whom his men have the utmost confidence. General Whiting and staff have repaired to the scene of action. Our people are in no way excited, in fact to see the streets, one would not suppose that our city was being attacked.

LATER.

The firing upon Fort Fisher during the afternoon, for the space of one hour was terrific, being almost equal to musketry in battle, in the rapidity of discharges. The latest accounts we have represent the barracks to have been burned. Fort Fisher was not replying to the fire of the enemy, owing to their laying off so far. The fleet is said to stretch along the beach from miles hugging the shore, as if contemplating a landing.

At the commencement of the engagement, the gunboats were struck several times, when they drew off to a more safe distance. Fort Fisher has therefore reserved her fire until unaided by her allies she will venture within effective range of her guns. Our authorities seem to be confident that the work is capable of withstanding the bombardment.

STILL LATER.

Since the above was written, the following official report was received at headquarters, from Col. Lamb, commanding at Fort Fisher:

FORT FISHER, 6 o'clock, P. M. The enemy's fleet, consisting of over 50 vessels including two monitors, several armored vessels, and a large proportion of heavily armed frigates and sloops of war, commenced a furious bombardment of Fort Fisher at 20 minutes to one o'clock, which they kept up until 5 1/2 p. m., when they withdrew. No part of the work was greatly injured. Casualties 28 wounded, one mortally, 3 severely, 19 slightly.

The officers, soldiers and seamen, all did their whole duty. As the enemy attempted no passage of the bar and staid out at long range with the exception of the iron clads—I fired very slowly and deliberately. I am unable to know what damage was done them, but I am certain the injury inflicted upon them far exceeds the injury their bombardment did us. Our Heavenly Father has protected my garrison this day, and I feel that he will sustain us in defending our homes from the invaders. (Signed) WM. LAMB, Col. Commanding.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 25.—The bombardment of Fort Fisher reopened at 7 1/2 o'clock a. m., and continued furiously nearly all day. About three o'clock the enemy landed about two and a half miles from Fort Fisher and continued to land troops under a heavy fire, opposed by our forces, about three brigades on land.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 26, 9-30 P. M.—Our line of communication with Fort Fisher has been reopened, and some two or three assaults repulsed, with loss to the enemy. The fight appears to be still going on, the enemy probably retreating. No cause for excitement or apprehension.

We are able to assure our readers, that the latest news from below Wilmington is of the most favorable character. Particulars will no doubt be received to-day.

Brightening.

The gloom which our people allowed to come over them on account of Sherman's successful move through Georgia and the Yankee exaggerating if not falsehoods of their successes over Hood; we say the temporary gloom which these cast over our people, is passing rapidly away, and the stamina of hope and confidence assuming its place. And the following view of our affairs, taken by the *Richmond Sentinel*, gives reason to believe that this renewed hope and confidence is not ill-founded:

"We cast anchor and wished for the day," said one aboard a ship that had been beaten by the tempests, and found itself overtaken by darkness in an unknown sea. "We cast anchor and wished for the day." How often amid the events of the war which for nearly four years has swept over our land, has our course been amid similar perils and perplexities. We have had seasons of such impenetrable gloom, that our faith had been tried as by fire, and hope has been able to do no more than to oppose its courage to the present shock, and anxiously to anticipate the return of prosperity; to cast anchor and wish for the day. And however long the night and violent the tempest, the day has never failed to dawn at last, and to gild our skies with brightest beauty.

It shall be so again. The thing which has been the thing which shall be. For some days we have had a succession of unpleasant tidings. The shouts of our enemies have broken upon our ears like the howl of exulting demons, rejoicing in the prospect of running down their prey. But, thank Heaven, our faith has had no very prolonged season of trial. Our hope has not been long eclipsed. Already the East is streaked with the light of the dawn, and the day will soon send abroad its full beams.

In Tennessee, we presume, the worst is now over. Hood will probably continue his retreat to a favorable point, and take up a defensive position. We will have lost the men who have fallen or been captured; and besides them, we will have lost a large part of what we had gained, and hoped to hold. We hope, however, we have secured a considerable number of recruits, and that, altogether, if not so well off as we might have been, we are better off than if we had attempted nothing.

In Georgia, we presume, we have evacuated Savannah, or will find it necessary to do so. Sherman set out from Atlanta to capture everything. He was going to seize Macon and Augusta, he was going to seize our prison-camp, and set ungodly thousands of Federal captives at liberty. In truth, however, he has merely exchanged Atlanta, a city in the interior of our territory, for Savannah, a city on the edge. It is just such an exchange as no military man would dream of making, unless driven by necessity. Instead of conquest, it is evacuation. It has been from the beginning the opinion of eminent military men that it would have been wise to abandon each coast town as Savannah, and even

Richmond, and retire to the interior. Sherman, who had got into the interior, makes an exchange for Savannah! We have not learned what number of chickens and turkeys he boasts to have taken from the hen-roosts along his track; but the advantage of the trade is so greatly on our side, that we can very well afford to throw them in.

A number of minor enterprises were set on foot contemporaneously with the above leading operations. Warren set out to take Weldon; but was whipped at Mcerrin, and after losing a number killed and captured, returned to camp, many of the rest frost-bitten. A naval expedition started up the Roanoke, probably to co-operate with Warren. Three gunboats were blown up by torpedoes, and the enterprise failed. Another party moved from Newbern upon Kingston; but was whipped and driven back. Burbridge moved into Southwestern Virginia and got upon our railroads, and did us some inconvenience; but the news is that Breckinridge has salted him again. An expedition from the Valley against Gordonsville, was met and soundly defeated there on yesterday, and is probably at an end. An advance upon the Valley has been whipped back.

A person who takes this general view, will find himself like the child whose lamentations were unconsciously quieted by the contemplation of something that pleased him, and who, before he could recover his anguish, had to enquire "what he was crying about just now." Truly we have been depressed greatly beyond the occasion. We have forgotten the numerous defeats and disappointments we have inflicted on the enemy, the attempts we have baffled and the advantages we have gained, in our disappointment at missing the larger advantages we had hoped. Let us be thankful that the year closes as favorably as it is now doing. Let the season of festivity which is at hand, be allowed its innocent joys. Our armies have done gloriously in the year which is now running out its last spade; the balance of its advantages is largely in our favor, and our cause and its prospects have advanced. Let us devoutly thank God and take courage.

SEPARATE STATE ACTION.—Those who have imagined that peace can be obtained by the different States of the Confederacy proposing to make a treaty with the Northern Government, will be convinced of their delusion, we suppose, after reading the following remarks of the New York *Times*. It will be seen that the *Times* expressly says that the Lincoln Government will not treat with any State separately nor agree to a convention of States, and plainly declares that "southern reconstructionists" are laboring under a delusion in expecting the North to treat with any southern State on terms short of the entire submission of said State. Here is what the *Times* says:

"There is something really melancholy in the propositions made by such men as Gov. Brown of Georgia, and Mr. J. T. Leach of North Carolina, for a convention of the States to agree on terms of peace in which the independence and separate sovereignty of each of them should be fully acknowledged; because they reveal an incapacity to comprehend the temper and opinions of the Northern people, and their object in prosecuting the war; which one can hardly help considering incurable. Reunion secured, after all that has occurred, in any such way, would be based simply on an ordinary treaty of peace, such as, at this moment, maintains the good relations of Italy and Austria, or Russia and Turkey, violable, of course, whenever the inclination or convenience of the parties call for it. No such agreement, we need hardly say, would constitute a proper basis either for public credit or for any other purposes needing united action. Nothing, as the history of the world shows, will secure what we seek, except a National Government, against which it shall be treason to rebel, and which nothing but successful revolution can overthrow. The South has long held that the Constitution was a treaty of alliance, and we see the result of that doctrine in the rebellion; and with that result before our eyes, what should induce us to enter into another treaty of alliance, to be broken probably in a few years, from causes very similar, and which have their root not in any institution whatever, but in human nature itself."

Therefore we shall have no convention of States; no treaty or arrangements of any kind with anybody in the Confederacy, which shall involve the smallest iota of concession that any body of men in the South now in arms are ought else than citizens of the United States in revolt against the Government. To accord them any character of sovereignty or independence, would be to render our fighting just as vain and useless as the acknowledgement of Confederate independence. It would prove one of two things—a dissolution of the Union or a lengthened armistice. Either would be fatal to the existence of this Government.

It would be just as well, therefore, if the peace party at the South would give up at once and forever all idea of ever seeing a convention of "Sovereign States," in which those of the North will be represented. They could not even send delegates to such a convention, or enter into any agreement with any Southern State, on any subject whatever, without repudiating the Constitution, the authority of which they have been fighting for four years to uphold. Section 10, of Article I, expressly forbids any State from entering into "any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign Power."

So that whether we regard the Confederate States as simply in revolt, or as independent Powers, all attempts to conclude any treaty or arrangement with them as separate States would be revolutionary. Can any sane Southern man believe after due reflection on the evidences of Northern earnestness which he is daily receiving, that we would stultify ourselves to such an extent as to follow the example of the men we have been so long trying to punish as criminals, unless we were forced into it? The notion which the Southern reconstructionists seem to entertain, that the offer to throw Davis and his Government overboard, and each, as separate States, to negotiate a peace, for a peace, in an offer of compromise—is sheer delusion. We can no more treat with Georgia as an independent Power than we can with the whole Confederacy."

OUR INDIAN TROOPS.

General Stand White, commanding our Indian troops in the Trans-Mississippi Department, has fully clothed and armed all his men, and is in the vicinity of Fort Smith, attacking and destroying Yankee wagon trains.

—*Richmond Dispatch*.

A letter from Colonel Clay Taylor, written at Camden, Arkansas, under date of November 16th, states that Gen. Price had returned from Missouri with thirty-three thousand effective men.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION. Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TARRANT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 27.—Official despatches to two p. m. to-day, say the enemy evacuated Battery Anderson and re-embarked. Fort Fisher uninjured. Immediate danger at an end.

From Savannah.

RICHMOND, December 24.—Reliable information has been received here of the evacuation of Savannah; an event which military authorities decided upon some time since. The evacuation was effected without loss, except of some materials as could not be transported. The last troops of the line crossed the river at three a. m., on Tuesday. The engineer troops held the bridges until after six o'clock, when the latter were destroyed. At that time the enemy occupied the city, which had been surrendered by the Mayor about five o'clock, under flag of truce.

From East Tennessee and the Valley. RICHMOND, Dec. 24. The following official despatches received to-night:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. VA: Dec. 24. Hon. J. A. Seddon.—Breckinridge reports that the enemy after having been roughly handled in the engagements of Saturday and Sunday, near Marion, many having been killed and wounded, gained possession of Saltillo during the night of the twentieth. The garrison arrived at daylight on the twenty-first and the enemy retired that night and the morning of the twenty-second towards Hector's Gap. They are being pursued. Our troops are bearing fatigue and exposure with great cheerfulness. The damage to the works can soon be repaired. Many bridges and depots on the railroad have been burned. (Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen.

HEADQUARTERS A. N. V. Gen. Fitz Lee reports that the force which attacked Lomax yesterday, consisted of two divisions of the enemy's cavalry under Torbitt. Lomax was pressed across Madison Turnpike 2 1/2 miles from Gordonsville. The enemy was handsomely repulsed and retired about 3 p. m., leaving some of his dead on the field.

He travelled too rapidly last night to engage his rear, having passed Jackson's shop, 12 miles from Gordonsville, one hour after dark. Thirty-two prisoners were captured at Liberty Mills on the 23d, but being unable to keep up on the retreat, were liberated. Lomax's loss slight.

From Fort Branch.

POPLAR POINT, Dec. 23.—We drove the enemy's gunboats yesterday. Our infantry kept up and fought them with great determination for four miles.

Col. Whitford, who behaved throughout with great gallantry is wounded severely. (Signed) C. LEVENTHORPE, Brig. Gen'l

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Dec. 23.—In the House on Saturday, J. M. Leach submitted a resolution, declaring that the writ of *habeas corpus* ought not to be suspended except in extreme cases, where the public safety imperatively demands it; that the people are united in the great struggle for liberty and that no exigency exists justifying its suspension. The resolution was rejected—yeas 31, nays 41. The currency bill was taken up and passed. Various resolutions were adopted, after which the House adjourned until Wednesday.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Dec. 24.—The Baltimore *American*, evening edition, of the 22nd, says three more of the St. Albans raiders have been re-arrested by the Canadian authorities and are undergoing examination.

Farragut has been appointed Vice Admiral in the Yankee Navy. The Mary, formerly Alexander, has been seized at Nassau, for violation of the neutrality laws. Being an armed vessel, she will probably be released.

A telegram from Hopkinsville says, McCook struck a part of Lyons command at that place at daylight on the 16th, capturing their artillery. Gold 222.

RICHMOND, Dec. 23.—The Baltimore *American* of the 23d, contains nothing of interest. Nashville telegrams report that Hood continues to retreat, pressed by Thomas. Gold 222.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Dec. 27.—New York papers of the 24th contain a telegram from Franklin, dated the 22d, which says the rebel retreat to Duck river beggars all description. Gen. Cheatham told his Aunt, Miss Page, that Hood was ordered to Nashville against his own wish, but he blames Hood for not attacking Schofield at Spring Hill. Nashville telegrams, dated 23d, say Hood's army was at Pulaski on the 22d.

The water on the shoals is fifteen feet deep. Rebel deserters report the only effective corps of Hood's army, is Lees. The Washington *Chronicle* of the 25th contains no war news of interest.

The old Dominion, Wild Rover, Little Hattie, Banabee and Agnes Fry, had arrived at Nassau from Wilmington, also the *Scotia* from Charleston. The *Marrion*, *Evellie*, *Kewlworth* had returned in distress. The *Virginia*, *Haw*, *Kate*, *Gregg*, *Charlotte*, *Willowisp*, *Stormy*, *Petrel*, *Little Hattie*, *Scotia* and *Star* had sailed to run the blockade.

European advices of the 14th, received. News unimportant. The London *Times* argues the opening of negotiations to close the American war, saying it must come to this at last. Cotton unchanged.

MARRIED.

At Weldon, N. C., November 13th, by Rev. J. F. Deane, MA. ARTHUR DANIEL of Mississippi, and Miss PATRICIA E. ALLEN, of Weldon, N. C.

On the 23rd inst. at the bride's father, by the Rev. J. J. Parker, MA. T. L. EMMET of Halifax County to Miss HELEN FAIRBANKS of Wake County.

Marriage is a happy state of life, tw. and be. If hands were only joined, where hearts agree.

DIED.

On the 26th of December, of membranous Group, FANNIE WOODSON, youngest daughter of Fleming and Hannah Bates, aged 22 months.

She is not dead, the child of our affection, But gone to that great school, Where she no longer needs our poor protection. But Christ himself doth rule.

At the Naval Hospital, in Richmond, Va., on the 21st instant, of typhoid fever, Lieutenant GARY FOREMAN, Confederate States Navy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH HOOP SKIRTS.

For Sale by KINSEY & WARE, Raleigh N. C. dec. 28-44.

NEGROES FOR HIRE.

One Brick Layer and Cooper, one valuable House one stout able bodied young man. Apply to C. B. ROOT, or P. K. DICKINSON. dec. 28-45L

FOR RENT.

A Lot with good Dwelling House and necessary out buildings in Louisville. Apply to W. W. Jones, Louisville. A. D. WILLIAMS, Guardian. dec. 28-44L

LOST OR STOLEN.

At the depot on Thursday night a black trunk marked N. L. GRAVES. A reasonable reward will be paid for its recovery or any information leading thereto. Apply at the Provost Marshal's Office. WILLIAM E. CLARKE. dec. 28-43L

A PRIVATE SCHOOL.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, will begin on the 10th of February. Only a limited number of pupils can be received. For further information, address Miss M. P. Mangum, Flat River Orange County N. C. dec. 28-44L

OVERSEER WANTED.

By the undersigned, to take charge of a Plantation in Franklin County. He must be an expert, must have a small family only, must be willing to obey orders and to give his whole time and attention to my business. A disabled soldier preferred. Apply to H. K. BURGWIN, Garysburg N. C. dec. 28-45L-13L

\$50 REWARD.

For boy DANIEL, dark complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high. Said boy was recently purchased in Alabama, for the Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. He ran off from the Iron Works in Chatham County on Saturday the 15th December, 1864. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and lodgement in jail. W. J. HAWKINS, President Lockville M. & M. Co. dec. 28-44L

SCHEDULE OF PRICES.

In the Schedule of prices published over date of December 7, 1864, the item of Cane Molasses was intended to be, and is hereby declared omitted altogether. The discrepancy in price was therefore not intended to be made. Papers still publishing the Schedule will please inform the reader referred to and others who have published it are requested to copy this. H. K. BURGWIN, R. V. BLACKSTOCK, Commissioners dec. 28-45L

WANTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

A Female Teacher acquainted in Music, who can sing and play well on the Piano, is also qualified to teach the various English, French, and French and Latin. Pupils will not exceed ten. Applicants, can state their terms. Address WM. H. PONTON, Weldon N. C. Fayetteville Observer copy three times and send bill to this office. dec. 28-44L

AUCTION SALES.

JANUARY 4th 1865.

One Negro Girl 18 years old, One child a good "old" and the woman is a good House Servant. Wash and Ironer. One Negro Woman 90 years old and Child 3 months old. A number to be added to the Sale, by Sale day. For Negatives of fine leaf Tobacco One Fine Parlor Stove Four Boxes Snuff And a great many other articles added by Sale day. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Auctioneers. dec. 28-44L

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions. Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. DOWDER, Sup't. of the Works in Chatham County. We will also receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS, Pres't. L. M. & M. Co. dec. 28-44L

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executrix of the estate of SAMUEL MOORE deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate, to come forward and settle the same, and all persons having claims against the estate, will please present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Mr. Moore contributed \$500 to the Wake Forest College, some 7 or 8 years ago, for which amount he gave his note. The holder of the note will please present it to me, or Mr. Thomas M. Holt, Hair River Post Office, N. C. who will settle the same. Exec. of Sam'l Moore deceased. Madison N. C. dec. 28-45L

NOTICE.

PUBLIC SALE OF NEGROES.

The Subscriber will sell at public auction on Thursday, 5th day of January 1865, at the Court House in Warrenton, for cash, thirteen like negroes belonging to the estate of Miss Antoinette H. Spruill deceased. Among them three good men, three likely young girls, a boy thirteen years old and two women and young children. They are sold for no fault, but a distribution of the proceeds among the legatees, as they do not need them. E. W